Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have undertaken schemes for expansion of health infrastructure training of health manpower, health education, care of pregnant women at risk, universal immunisation of children, oral rehydration therapy in diarrhoeal diseases and prohylaxis against nutritional anaemia as part of Maternal and Child Health Schemes. During 7th Plan, Rs. 240 crores have been allocated for universal immunisation and Rs. 25 crores for oral rehydration therapy programmes.

उत्तर प्रदेश की परियोजनाएं

*248. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए जनवरी, 1985 से अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए 31 अक्तूबर, 1988 तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए; और

(ख) क्या सरकार राज्य के सर्वाधिक पिछडे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए प्रयास कर रही है, यदि हां, तो राज्य में कितने जिलों में जनवरी, 1986 से कोई दीर्घावधि विकास योजना शुरू नहीं की गई और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे लोगों की जिला-वार संख्या क्या है तथा इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री (श्री माधव सिंह सोलंकी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

Hospital Beds in the Country

*249. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present only 5 lakh hospital beds are available against the requirement of 30 lakh beds in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 80 per cent of these beds are available in the cities; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to correct this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) According to the figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (C.B.H.I.) the number of hospital beds in the country is 6,27,859 as on 1-1-1988. Seventy-eight per cent of these beds are in urban areas. In order to improve the availability of health services in rural areas, a net work of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres are being established with the objective of providing one Sub-Centre for 5,000 rural population (3,000 for tribal and hilly areas), a Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population (20,000 in tribal and hilly areas) and a Community Health Centre with a provision of 30 beds to cover 1-1.25 lakh population. During the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90), on this basis it was proposed to establish 54,883 Sub-Centres, 12,390 Primary Health Centres and 1,553 Community Health Centres. Till 1-4-1988, 25,054 Sub-Centres, 5,744 Primary Health Centres and 672 Community Health Centres have been established.